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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 2, 1869. NO. 42.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Phalon's Vitalis.

Phalon's Vitalis or salvation for the hair contains no muddy sediment to hide by a paper cover. Clear as water and warranted to color in less than ten days after first application. Sold by Jos. Fleming, 81 Market street, corner of the Diamond.

Closing Out Sale—Goods at Cost.

Entire stock of piece goods, gent's furnishing goods and ready-made clothing, to be closed out within sixty days. Lease and fixtures for sale. Inquire at 82 Market street, B. Oppenheimer.

Carriages for Parties,

Operas, concerts, &c., can always be obtained at J. & W. J. Burns's, Bazaar livery and sale stables, 140 Grant street, near Sixth avenue.

Pah! How Disgusting

Is the exclamation of every lady who indiscreetly ventures to apply the ordinary hair dyes or "Colonerve" to her or his curling ringlets. Mud and tar are scarcely more abhorrent. Not so Phalon's Vitalis or Salvation for the hair. Nothing defiles its freely flowing crystal. There is no sediment, no gum, no foul gas. It is harmless, and its operation perfect. What a discovery! TTSS

FOR COLDS, Agues and Influenza—Brown's Chlorodyne. 56 Smithfield st. TTSS

Actual Trial Tells the True Story.

After more than six years of experience and constant use of Keeler's Railroad Track Scales, and his Coal Chute Quick Scales, at my coal works on the Connellsville road, and also a like trial of his Wagon Scales, at my coal yards in Pittsburgh, and after using and carefully examining nearly all other kinds, I am fully satisfied that, all things considered, the Keeler Scales are the best. I have ever tried. His Quick Weigher is a perfect marvel of speed and convenience, and all have proved to be very accurate and durable. THOS. MOORE.

Pittsburgh, October 22, 1869.

Office for the Scales, 3 Wood street.

Take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

To stop your colds, coughs and bronchial affections before they run into consumption that you cannot stop. TTSS

The Genuine Liebig's Extract of Meat

Secures great economy and excellence in the preparation of beef tea. Buy none but that made by the "Liebig Extract of Meat Company." Baron Liebig's signature on every jar. For sale by druggists and grocers. J. Milhau's Sons, 183 Broadway, New York. TuF

FOR THE FACE—Saunders's Face Powder. Imported and sold by Simon Johnston, Fourth avenue and Smithfield street. TTSS

Ballou & Adams,

Dealers in clarified and wine vinegars, No. 169 Second avenue, Pittsburgh. TTSS

W. D. Duffey,

Merchant Tailor, No. 24 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh. tf

Country Merchants Look to Your Interest.

You will save money by purchasing your dupe, patent medicines, hair oils, perfumeries and fancy goods from McClintock's drug store, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth avenue. OBSERVE THE RED SIGNS.

The Daily Commercial.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Another Railway Passes into the Hands of the Pennsylvania Central Company —The Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central.

—The Scioto *Gazette*, in an article urging the citizens of Chillicothe to subscribe stock to the road from Athens to Chillicothe to the Ohio river, says: "The suit, upon which depended the determination of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company to purchase the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad as the northern terminus of the projected road has been decided by the Courts in their favor, and the Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville Railroad will pass into the hands of the Pennsylvania Central. This makes immediate action on our part necessary. If we would secure the road by way of Chillicothe, we must, now, not a question of whether the road will be located on this route, but whether the people living along the line will subscribe sufficient stock to build it."

—The annual report of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company, *for the year ending June 30, 1869, furnishes the following facts:* The company was leased to the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for the term of twenty-five years, and the companies retaining 70 per cent. of the gross earnings for operating the line, and paying over to the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Company 30 per cent. of the gross earnings for the payment of interest on bonds of the company, said companies guaranteeing the payment of the interest to be 50 per cent. is insufficient. Shouldany surplus remain of the 30 per cent., after paying the interest on the bonds, an amount equal to be applied for dividend on the stock. The amount of capital stock paid in is $12,068,672; total amount of capital stock authorized, $12,500,000; amount of funded debt is $18,612,671, this having been increased since June 30th, by $4,184,190. The floating debt is $1,723,269, this having been decreased during the year by $893,431. The amount of funded debt and floating debt, $20,335,953. The total length of the entire line and branches is 567 miles; length of main track in Ohio 126 miles, length of side tracks, etc., 19 miles. There are on the line 34 locomotives, 26 passenger cars, 28 baggage and express cars, 1,000 freight cars and 37 caboose cars. The number of persons employed 1,020. During the year the company laid 62 miles of new iron. There were carried 258,690 passengers, 516,815 tons of through freight and 520,907 tons of local freight during the year. There were consumed in the same time 120,000 cords of wood and 15,000 tons of coal. The earnings for the year from transportations of passengers were $1,082,110 01; transportation of freight $2,286,356 15; total earnings $3,458,661 10. Total earnings $3,529,411 25. Expenses of way and stationeries $667,187 10; motive power and repair $1,452,712 62; transportation expenses $899,085 16; general expenses $27,275 00. Total $2,326,959 90. Net earnings $202,452 69.

—Hon. H. J. Jewett has been chosen President of the Indianapolis and Vincennes Railroad. He is now President of three railroad companies: the Central Ohio, Little Miami and the Indianapolis and Cincinnati.

—The Toledo, Ann Arbor and Northern Railroad Company was organized on the 22d inst. The certificate of incorporation states that the said road shall extend from the State line, at the terminus of the Toledo and Northern Railroad, to the city of Owosso, via Ann Arbor, passing through the counties of Monroe, Washtenaw, Livingston and Shiawassee. The length of this road is about one hundred miles, and the capital stock $1,000,000, divided into 10,000 shares of $100 each. Seventy-five thousand and two thousand dollars have already been subscribed, and five per cent. on the same paid in, as required by the statute. On the 21st ult., the Ann Arbor and East Saginaw Railroad Company was organized with a capital stock of $2,000,000. The Toledo *Blade* says that the engineers, Messrs. Hawbridge and H. A. Boyd, accompanied by Mr. Sagehorn, the engineer of the Toledo and Woodville road, together with the engineer of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, will pass over the line of these proposed roads for the purpose of determining which are the most feasible routes for immediate construction.

—From the Mount Vernon *Banner* of October 28th we learn that on the previous Saturday a meeting was held in that place for the purpose of raising additional subscriptions for the Pittsburgh, Mt. Vernon and Columbus and London Railway Company. At the opening of the meeting Judge Hurd gave a detailed history of his negotiations with the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, and subsequently with the officers of the Pennsylvania Central. The result of these negotiations was, in brief, that whether they would prefer Lancaster as the northern terminus of the projected road has been decided by the Courts in their favor, and the Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville Railroad will pass into the hands of the Pennsylvania Central. This makes immediate action on our part necessary. If we would secure the road by way of Chillicothe, we must, now, not a question of whether the road will be located on this route, but whether the people living along the line will subscribe sufficient stock to build it.

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1869.

FURTHER details of the harrowing disaster on the Mississippi are given herewith. The conduct of the Captain of the steamer which passed the burning steamer without offering to afford relief, has aroused a deep feeling of resentment accompanied by threats of summary vigilance at the hands of a Vigilance Committee. If his conduct is correctly reported, it is what might be expected from an inhuman monster.

DISCORD among the Mormons increases and several dignitaries have been excommunicated from the Church. Elements are at work there which open a hopeful prospect for the assertion of Federal authority and expulsion of the monstrous iniquity of Mormonism. It has long been predicted that it would be through internal disagreements that BRIGHAM YOUNG'S power would be broken.

THE act of Russia forbidding Austrian troops in Turkey is noticeable as evincing her intentions in that interesting quarter of the globe. Restive under the restriction imposed as the result of the Crimean war, Russia will tolerate no act or policy calculated to interfere with her ultimate purpose concerning Turkey. The "sick man" is the Bear's game, and that gruff animal only awaits the occasion of carrying his designs into execution.

THE administration of Gen. GRANT is further demonstrating its fidelity to the country and redeeming the promise made in his inaugural address, by showing a further reduction of the debt in October between seven and eight millions of dollars. With the Dem crats in power, who believes that the people would be cheered with statements of this kind? The predictions of HORATIO SEYMOUR would be verified and his reputation as a prophet fully established.

CHOLERA AND THE SUEZ CANAL.

Is cholera contagious? Is it infectious? Or does the distinction recognized between these two ways in which disease is propagated amount, after all, to anything of much practical moment? These are questions which specialists only are able to answer satisfactorily,—and perhaps none but persons thus qualified ought ever to attempt the discussion of them. Some physicians, at least, are in the habit of saying that the Asiatic plague—once so terrible, but whose terrors have been much mitigated to the imagination by familiarity and in fact by sanitary and prophylactic measures—is neither contagious nor infectious. Other doctors say it is infectious but not contagious, while still others affirm that viewed as enemies to be combated, the difference between contagion and infection is of less significance than the difference between the rival musicians described by SWIFT—"what great difference can be be twixt tweedle dum and tweedle-dee?"

To many people, both members of the faculty and laymen, it seems a matter of importance to prevent or break down the notion of the infectiousness of cholera, in view of the practical effects of dread both in stimulating symptoms into the disease and in deterring those in health from taking care of the sick. The system which Archbishop WHATELEY used to say was too much practiced by clergymen, and which he adopted the word *Phenakism* to describe, is not unknown among physicians. Some of them—slightly modifying the doctrine of SADI, the Persian sage—hold that "truthful lie is better than a terror-exciting truth," and govern by the principle their words and actions in the presence or prospect of the epidemic.

In Europe cholera appears to be regarded as infectious. This we infer from the great earnestness with which precautions are taken and provisions made against the transmission of the disease. When rumors of an outbreak of it in Egypt, or the Levant begin to pervade the air, to the traveler the horrors of quarantine are almost as great as those of cholera.

Not long ago a buzz of alarm ran through all France and parts of Germany, when somebody started the notion that the opening of the Suez Canal would certainly lead to the propagation of the disease in Europe. Pilgrims, the most perfect carriers of this plague, affected with the malady on their way from Mecca, would debark at Suez, and there form a center of infection for weeks every year, from which the disease would likely be shed abroad over the countries to the North. In this way people reasoned, and the view seemed so plausible that considerable excitement was the result. The French Academy of Medicine took up the subject, and at least two d'stinguished medical men declared their participation in the common fear. The agitation of the subject in the Academy had the effect of drawing from M. FAUVEL expressions which have allayed the general anxiety. He stated that the Government was fully awake to the importances of the subject, and that the apprehended danger would be guarded against. Pilgrims returning from Mecca, he said, will not be allowed by the Egyptian authorities to pass by Suez. We are told that M. FAUVEL insists on the preventive measures which should be taken by the Egyptian Government against the choleraic pilgrims coming from Mecca. He said:

> "It is to that point that the whole efforts of Europe, as the Governments should be directed, for the communications between Egypt and the European countries were so constant and multiplied that, if Egypt were once infected, the other countries could scarcely be preserved."

This is a subject in which, of course, America is almost as much interested as Europe.

FINANCIAL SOUNDINGS.

In our greatest financial difficulties it has always been a source of satisfaction to the American people that the bulk of our indebtedness is owing to ourselves, and that, regarding the aggregate indebtedness even in its worst light, it affords unmistakable evidence of the extraordinary resources of the country. The absorption of United States bonds abroad has generally been regarded as a condition of affairs to be avoided if possible. This view of the case has become so general as to be accepted by all classes, irrespective of party. The few who refuse to concur in the common verdict are to be found in the ranks of the repudiators. It is the bonst of Americans that in the very act of attempting to cancel our obligations we afford a spectacle such as has never been witnessed. Nothing is more common than to hear men contrasting the action of the United States with that of England, which, with a population greater than ours, and occupying the foremost place in the markets of the world, has never made any provisions looking to the extinction of her vast indebtedness. It is owing to the very general acquiescence in the efforts being made to reduce the national debt that the Government has been enabled to exhibit annually receipts from internal revenue alone amounting to $209,000,000, $266,000,000 and $309,000,000.

The rapidity with which the public debt is reduced, and especially the means adapted to that end, does not, in the opinion of many of the ablest minds in the country, merit approval. Mr. NATHANIEL SANDS, a prominent citizen of New York, addresses a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, in which he takes strong ground against such a policy.

Mr. SANDS brings to his aid an array of figures such as cannot fail to provoke inquiry and stimulate reflection. After showing that the total expenditures of the general government from the commencement of the war until the close of the fiscal year, June, 1868, amounted to $7,966,499,503, all of which, with the exception of $3,636,320,965, has been paid, Mr. SANDS proceeds to argue that the sum for which the country now remains indebted, although loaned by those who could spare it to those who could not, "was actually drawn from the then existing resources of the country exactly as much as though it had been raised by taxation, and when the citizen soldiers returned to productive industry the wealth of the capital which had been expended to preserve the Union was, and still is, severely felt." To remedy the evils occasioned by this abstraction of the capital of the country from industrial pursuits, Mr. SANDS labors to impress the conviction that the idea of "framing a budget with the direct object of paying the national debt, or taking any special step based upon the idea of its early liquidation is needless and unwise; the sacrifices entailed by the expenditure of so much wealth were borne by the nation when the debt was incurred, it is now but an annual charge. To the lightening of that charge the efforts of Congress should be directed. The question," adds Mr. SANDS pithily, "is not how much can be wrung from the people by taxation, but how much can be saved to them." This is coming directly to the point. Ours is not a people to be subjected to the system which obtains in monarchical forms of government. The interests of the people should be consulted first and foremost.

Mr. SANDS appends a table exhibiting the amount and cost of collecting the internal revenue in the various States, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868. The per centage of the cost of collection varies greatly, vibrating all the way from 1.54 to 21.80. Rhode Island affords the minimum. Nebraske the maximum figures. The cost of collection in New York 2.67, Pennsylvania 3.13, and the New England States about 2, as compared with that of the Western States, is pointed out as a matter worthy of consideration. As one of the means of lightening the burden of taxation without injury, but with the greatest benefit to the public, Mr. SANDS suggests the reduction of the average rate of expenditure for collection to that of Connecticut, 2.6. But two States, Rhode Island and Massachusetts, would have to *rise* to that level; thus a saving of $4,000,000 would be insured. The evils resulting from the present system of appointments, which permits a member of Congress to take the public offices of his district under his immediate patronage, is another drawback which Mr. SANDS would provide a suitable remedy for at an early day. The army and ordnance expenditures he thinks should now be reduced to $21,000,000, that for the year ending June 30, 1869. At least $3,000,000 of a saving might be effected in the naval service. Next the pension and Indian claims should diminish yearly of themselves. It is confidently asserted that millions might be saved by directing efforts to that end alone. "The interest on the debt," says Mr. SANDS, "can only be materially diminished by taking steps to enhance the public credit."

Mr. SANDS directs attention to a matter that seems to have been entirely overlooked in the collection of the Income Tax:

> "By Clause 3 of Section 2, Article I. of the Constitution, it is provided that representation and DIRECT TAXES shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included in this Union according to their respective numbers, and by the fourth clause of the ninth section, Article I., 'no capitation or other DIRECT TAX shall be laid unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.'
>
> "The acts establishing the Income Tax pay no regard to either of these provisions of the Constitution, and although 'the laws perforce are silent,' and although 'arms and the law should not be lost in entering the limits prescribed by the Constitution.'"

Pursuing the subject farther, Mr. SANDS argues that:

> "It may well be doubted whether, under any circumstances, even of the most constitutional character, direct taxes were to be al ored, an income tax would be the one to choose. Of the many objectionable inquisitorial features of an income tax are so objectionable as to amount to the spirit of espionage, which is so foreign to our genius, so lified rather for despotic governments, that it would not be retained on the statute book one day longer than the most flagrant necessities required it. The constitutional provision should be reserved for cases of extreme necessity, while that respect for law and the Constitution, without which no people can be or deserves to be free, rests upon its certitude to repeal a law which seems to violate the letter and spirit of the Constitution."

The solution of the difficulty, in Mr. SANDS's opinion, is to be found in a slight increase in the tax on sales, a tax the fairest and least burdensome of any that can be suggested, and one of the least susceptible of evasion. Immigration should be encouraged. The development of our resources and the products of labor lighten the general burden. An immediate reform should be effected in our Custom House routine. By the adoption of such measures as these, and the establishment of the currency on a firm basis, it is predicted that

> "The credit of the Government would be indefinitely raised, would render easy the conversion of the public debt into a four per cent. consolidated stock, thereby reducing by over $60,000,000 the annual charge for interest, and enabling further reduction of taxation to be made; while the excess of receipts of each year being applied in reduction of the debt, and the taxes becoming each year more productive, notwithstanding their continued diminution in rate owing to the more extensive area over which they are spread, and the rapid development of our resources, we should see within the space of a single generation our debt extinguished without burden or oppression to the people."

Forty-four millions revenue is derived annually from distilled spirits; $23,000,000 from tobacco, and $189,000,000 in gold from customs, making $247,000,000. To adopting the suggestion thrown out by Mr. SANDS, the expenditures of the United States would be taken at $20,000,000. The greatest silk center is Paterson, N. J., where there is now sixteen factories, running 75,000 spindles, preparing silk threads, that is, throwing silk, mostly for weaving. The capital invested amounts to $2,000,000. In Philadelphia there are twenty factories employing four hundred men, and fifteen hundred girls and women, whose wages amount annually to $250,000. The capital invested is estimated at $1,250,000. In the city of New York there are 7,000 or 8,000 hands employed in making trimmings, weaving ribbons and other goods, the invested capital being $2,500,000. Besides these, we have factories at Yonkers, Newburgh; at Hartford and Williamantic in Connecticut; at Northampton and Florence in Massachusetts.

In Philadelphia, in the the case of Annie Peoples, against whom a verdict of voluntary manslaughter was brought in by the jury for her occasioning the death of James Welsh, the counsel for the defendant took new ground. He endeavored to show that the death was not caused by the burns from throwing a coal oil lamp over Welsh, but by the mal-treatment of using the dry earth dressing for the burns. In the end the counsel for the prisoner abandoned his defense on the ground of mal-treatment, acknowledging that it had failed. So far we learn the legal termination of the case. As regards the medical part, touching the use of dry earth in the treatment of burns, Dr. Hewson was prepared, if the defense of malt-treatment had not been withdrawn, to introduce the testimony of Gross; of the Jefferson College, and Dr. Buschenberger, of the United States navy, in favor of the earth treatment. The personal experience would also be introduced of a man who had been badly burned in a sugar refinery, and who was cured to his entire satisfaction by the dry earth dressing.

WHILE England is beginning to agitate universal education, Turkey have closed it. The Porte has just issued a law establishing five classes of schools throughout the Empire, with compulsory attendance. Every village and district must have its primary school. Each religious denomination is to have its own. Girls as well as boys must attend. Normal schools are instituted for male and female teachers. The studies of the higher primary and preparatory schools include Turkish, Persian, Arabic, French, arithmetic, geography, history, geometry, natural history, political economy! Turkey has an area of nearly two millions of square miles, or nearly two-thirds as much as the United States, not counting its latest annexation. The population is, however, large—forty millions. Schools were established throughout the Empire in 1857, but the present law is thorough and compulsory, and the Turks, both Mussulman and Christian, will soon be universally and highly educated.

SAYS the Philadelphia *Ledger*: "The manufacturing interest is awake to the improved condition of the country, and the looms and spindles in and around Philadelphia, which has taken position as one among the chief manufacturing cities of the Union, are busily employed. At no point can the interior orders of domestic goods better or more cheaply lay in stocks than in this city. This fact is not as thoroughly published as its truth warrants for the true interest of those who sell and those who buy, or, to cover the ground more fully, for the interest of producers and consumers. Goods can be as cheaply made here as in any part of the country, and consequently can be sold at as low prices, while transportation to the far West is more direct, shorter in distance and over railroads that command freight by attention, expedition and low charges."

THE Social Science Association has increased the number of its members from one hundred in 1858 to five hundred at the present time. The income of the association is derived from the annual fees of members; from the sale of life memberships, and from the gifts of liberal citizens. The total receipts of the association are nearly five thousand dollars during the last year, the greater part of which was derived from the two sources last named. The executive committee are very anxious to increase the usefulness of the association by large additions to the list of members. Any respectable person may become a member by paying an annual subscription of five dollars. Membership entitles the member to the publications of the society.

THE London *Examiner*, in the course of an article on Cuba, says of the American Minister at Madrid: "His is a position which, for years to come, few men have been, and whose early ambition has been sated with distinction won in his own country by conspicuous gallantry and skill in the field. He has also long attended the commission of one rash act, foreign to every other of his life, and provoked by the most extenuating of human wrongs, it is he who, aged before his time, and bearing about him the sober though honorable marks of suffering, is the Envoy of America in Spain. It were enough, perhaps, to say that such a man could have no motive for playing the braggart and fool."

THE St. Louis *Republican* of Thursday says: "A gentleman who came down on the North Missouri Railroad yesterday, informs us that several prarie fires were counted near the road, within a distance of six miles between Cairo and Moberly, as the down train passed. Noesignalo defarn. No great damage could be made, but the fires seemed destructive to farms. Shocks of corn standing in the field, and fences were seen enveloped in flames, and hay stacks in the distance threatened by the advancing fire. Farmers were busy everywhere resisting the progress of the flames. The fires were caused by sparks from locomotives."

THE trustees of the Avondale fund for the relief of the widows and orphans, met at Plymouth, Pennsylvania, on Tuesday. The treasurer gave security for $50,000, and the assistant treasurer $10,000. The total amount of the fund to date is $62,850. The board directed the investment of $40,000 as follows: $25,000 registered five-twenty bonds of 1868; $10,000 in bonds of Pennsylvania and New York Canal and Railroad Company; $10,000 in first mortgage bonds of the Delaware and Lackawanna Western Railroad Company.

ILLINOIS in 1850 had a population of 851,000; Missouri of 682,000; Iowa of 192,000. In 1860, the population of Missouri and Illinois had doubled, and Iowa increased nearly four-fold. Railroads have been mainly instrumental in effecting these great changes. In 1870 Iowa will have a population of 1,200,000. Five railroads are being constructed East and West across the State, and others are anticipated. The plan is to have a latitude railroad in each tier of counties, of which there are nine.

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GOVERNOR GEARY.

Congratulatory Letter from a Distinguished Citizen.

The following letter, addressed to Governor Geary, has been furnished us for publication by the writer:

UNIONTOWN, PA., October 22, 1869.

GOVERNOR GEARY:

Dear Sir: I have just seen the full official returns of the State election, showing that you are 2,407 votes behind Judge Williams's majority.

I cannot forbear congratulating you on your election without these 3,407 votes, lost by your 217 vetoes of that many acts passed by corrupt "legislative rings" at Harrisburg, with the hope of enriching themselves and their lobby satellites, powerful corporations and others, at the expense of the people and the State.

Your victory over the bad men, under these circumstances, is not less glorious than if you achieved over the enemies of your country at the head of your glorious "White Star" division, on many a bloody battle-field.

No doubt they did their best in the campaign just closed to get rid of you, aiming like the rebels to grow rich under Democratic auspices.

Following the example of your illustrious leader, Gen. Grant, I hope you will go on, as you began, arraying yourself firmly against *fraud* and *corruption* in every form and wherever found, and never cease to urge economy and an honest collection and disbursement of the revenues, pay off the public debt, and promote the prosperity and welfare of the people who have again honored and cheered you by this renewed expression of their gratitude and confidence.

ANTI-CORRUPTION.

Governor Geary and His Defamers.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I regret seeing such persistent defamation of Governor Geary in the public prints. First, Because most of the damaging statements and insinuations are either utter untruths or perverted truths—the worst of lies—and can therefore do no good. Secondly, because they not only injure the Governor, but the entire Commonwealth, for I apprehend, if the truth were known, the authors and publishers of these defamations are generally the camp followers of Simon Cameron, on the one hand, and those of A. G. Curtin on the other. The Governor's friends remember, however, that he isn't the first person ever crucified between two thieves. Accepting, therefore, the generous offer made in your article of last Friday, to publish "any explanations on behalf of the Executive," I beg leave, without the Governor's knowledge, but on the best authority, to say that the statement that "all this time, the Attorney General's tender of resignation was before the Governor in writing," is false. And since a large part of the complaint against the Governor hinges on this statement, I might let the matter rest there, but I cannot forbear calling attention to the fact that Mr. Lewis W. Smith's telegram to Governor Geary on Saturday did not state that B. H. Brewster had resigned, but by implication, left him to infer that he had not resigned, as the Governor had requested, and hence the Governor very properly, removed him and appointed his successor. All the other assertions made by Messrs. Smith, Brewster and of Mr. B. Lowry—both now evidently hostile to the Governor—need unbiasen corroborating testimony to render them of any value. But, Mr. Editor, the entire insinuendoo of the expelled Attorney General and his friends might been passed over in silence if it were not in reality part and parcel of an organized movement against the Governor Geary, prosecuted more or less openly, ever since he became a candidate for re-election to the Gubernatorial office. This persecution grows out of the fact that the Governor is too Independent to be the servile tool of certain gentlemen who claim to have the State of Pennsylvania—where a certain other gentleman claims to carry the county of Allegheny—"in the breeches pocket." It showed itself all through the canvass, especially in this county, and in the newspapers ever since gross misrepresentations against the Governor and his popularity have constantly and persistently been made, and every indication of such unpopularity trumpeted forth with every possible embellishment, but no mention is made of the facts that in thirty-seven, or half the counties of the State, Governor Geary ran ahead of Judge Williams, and that, too, in face of the fact that the entire Democratic machine, being lubricated solely by Packer's money, was run solely for Packer's benefit. No such facts as these and many others of like character, showing that other influences than Geary's unpopularity gave him his reduced vote at the late election. These have no trumpeter.

JUSTICE.

Our Silk Culture.

In an able address delivered before the American Institute Fair recently, Mr. Wm. B. Richardson predicted that the manufacture of silk in a very few years will be a prominent industry. The best ribbons and trimmings now in use are of American make, though sold as foreign, and the same remark applies to many of the silks now in use. The United States at present import raw silk to the amount of about $6,000,000 per annum, and the value of silk goods made in the United States many times as taken at $20,000,000. The greatest silk center is Paterson, N. J., where there is now sixteen factories, running 75,000 spindles, preparing silk threads, that is, throwing silk, mostly for weaving. The capital invested amounts to $2,000,000. In Philadelphia there are twenty factories employing four hundred men, and fifteen hundred girls and women, whose wages amount annually to $250,000. The capital invested is estimated at $1,250,000. In the city of New York there are 7,000 or 8,000 hands employed in making trimmings, weaving ribbons and other goods, the invested capital being $2,500,000. Besides these, we have factories at Yonkers, Newburgh; at Hartford and Williamantic in Connecticut; at Northampton and Florence in Massachusetts.

BYRONIC.

More Letters About the Stowe Byron Scandal.

The October number of the London *Quarterly Review*, received in New York on Saturday afternoon last, has a long and sharp paper on the Byron scandal, with five new letters. The first, not dated, was evidently written by Lady Byron in January, 1816, shortly before she left for Kirby Mallory, her sister-in-law being then under the same roof with her. Mrs. Leigh remained with Lord Byron in Piccadilly for several weeks after the departure of Lady Byron; and only left him when she found she could be of no further use to either party:

> "You will think me very foolish, but I have tried two or three times and cannot *talk* to you of your departure with a decent visage—so let me say one word in this way, to spare my philosophy. With the explanations which I have, I never will or can ask you to stay one moment longer than you are inclined to do. It would be the worst return for all I ever received from you. But, in this least, I can 'truth itself' when I say that whatever the situation may be, there is no one whose society is dearer to me, or can contribute more to my happiness. These feelings will not change under any circumstances, and I should be grieved if you did not understand them. Should you hereafter condemn me I shall not love you less. I will say no more. Judge for yourself about going or staying. I wish you to consider that, if you could be wise enough to do that the first time in your life. Thine,
>
> A. L. B."

Addressed on the cover "To the Hon. Mrs. Leigh."

"KIRBY MALLORY, January 16, 1816, } (the day after she left London). }

"My dearest A.—It is my great comfort that you are in Piccadilly."

"KIRBY MALLORY, January 23, 1816.

"Dearest A.—I know you feel for me as I do for you, and perhaps I am better understood than I was. You have been ever since I knew you, my best friend. Would I were human, unless you grow tired of the office, which may be."

"January 25, 1816.

"My Dearest Augusta—Shall I still be your sister? Or must resign my claim to be so considered. But I don't think that will make any difference in the kindness I have so uniformly experienced from you."

"KIRBY MALLORY, February 3, 1816.

"My DEAREST AUGUSTA: You are destined by your brother to add much to my fame: but acted with my concurrence in proposing a separation. Believe me, I cannot be supposed that, in my present distressing situation, I am capable of stating in a detailed manner the reasons which will not only justify this measure, but compel me to take it, and it never can be my wish to *unnecessarily* aggravate, by any injuries for which, however deep, I feel no resentment. I will now only recall to Lord Byron's mind his avowed and insurmountable aversion to the married state, and the desire and determination he has expressed on every such commencement to free himself from that bondage, as finding it quite insupportable, though candid: acknowledging that no effort and no sacrifice of affection has been wanting on my part. He has too painfully convinced me that all these attempts to contribute towards his happiness were wholly useless, and most unwelcome to him. I inclose this letter to my father, wishing it to receive his sanction. Ever yours, most affectionately,

"A. L. BYRON."

"February 4th, 1816.

"I hope, my dear A., that you would on no account withhold from your brother the letter which I sent yesterday, in answer to yours written by his desire; particularly as one which I have received from himself renders it still more important that he should know the details of that addressed to you. I am, in haste, and not very well, yours, most affectionately, A. L. BYRON."

"KIRBY MALLORY, February 14, 1816.

"The present sufferings of all may yet be repaid in blessings. Do not despair absolutely dearest; and know me enough of your interest to afford you any consolation which I am most unhappy to find myself incapable of giving. This is subject to no opinion hereafter, and at present my only interest reproach would be forgiveness; though Heaven knows you have considered me more than a thousand would have done. Before I say anything further on myself, let one most dear to you, could deserve. I must still remember your feelings. Farewell! God bless you, from the bottom of my heart.—A. L. B."

The reviewer thinks it not unlikely that there are those who, even with these letters in their hands, will believe that Byron did act a base, selfish, and relentless part. We cannot number these feelings. Farewell! God bless you, from the bottom of my heart.—A. L. B."

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EARLY METHODISM.

The John Street Church. in New York.

On Sunday last, the John Street Methodist Church, New York, celebrated its one hundred and third birth day, with appropriate ceremonies. The John Street Church occupies the same ground where, in 1768, Methodism first took root in American soil. A tablet within the church bears the following inscription:

"The memory of Philip Embury and Barbara Heck, born in Ireland, emigrants to New York; they organized the first Methodist Society in America, in 1766. Through their labors the first Methodist Church was erected on this spot and dedicated by Embury, the first pastor, also the first class leader and local preacher, in October 30, 1768."

The first dedication therefore took place on the last Sunday in October, 1768. Previous to that date the Methodist meetings (opened in 1766) were held first in Philip Embury's private dwelling, located in what is now Park place, and three months afterward in a larger rented room in that neighborhood, and still later in a rigging house in William street.

The present site of the church in John street, consisted of two lots, each 25 by 95 feet, purchased in 1later for the sum of 600. In 1786, the trustees purchased other property adjoining the first lots. The church edifice was first built of stone, and the front covered with a fine plaster. Its dimensions were 60 by 42 feet. There were galleries, but no stairs, the method of ascending to them by means of ladders. For a considerable time the seats below were without backs. Of the first edifice Barbara Heck was the architect, (the plan, as she believed, having been impressed upon her mind in answer to prayer,) and Philip Embury was the builder. It is interesting to know that when Wesley contributed 50 toward the building fund, this first edifice stood until May 16, 1817, when the walls were demolished, and the corner stone laid for a larger and neater building, which was dedicated by Rev. U. S. Range in 1818. This second place of worship was 67 by 87 feet, and cost about $30,000. The present edifice was dedicated by Bishop Emory on April 27, 1841.

It is rather a singular fact that the little band of Methodists who began the cause new at work in the John street church, in the Embury, the first pastor, built his own pulpit, and then mounted it to preach the dedicatory sermon. Barbara Heck, the real founder, helped to do whitewash its walls. As Rev. Mr. Cotheir said at the centenary anniversary: "Every Methodist heart is warmed when you speak of John street as the place where Methodism was commenced in this country. The Methodists in the West and in all this land have their eyes fixed on John street, as the Roman catholics look to the Vatican and the Pope, only in a very different sense." In 1868, the Methodistics of the church showed 17 members, with a church edifice valued at $50,000, and a parsonage worth $15,000.

TEA AND SILK.

The Condition of the Trade of the Chinese Empire.

The Salt Lake *Telegraph* has some interesting facts in regard to the tea and silk trade of the Chinese Empire, obtained from Chinese silk and tea merchants, who recently visited Salt Lake City.

The silk merchant went to Shanghai in 1863, and has conducted business there most of the time since. Previous to the rebellion the exports of silk had reached ninety thousand bales annually, each bale weighing one hundred and six pounds, but immediately after the rebellion it dropped down to forty thousand bales, many of which were mixed with dirt and ashes. The silk industry having been killed by the rebels. Since then it has increased, and now reaches about fifty thousand bales, worth three years ago $40,000,000. The cost of this is shipped to London, though a considerable quantity goes to Lyons, but the Lyons manufacturers will not buy unless they can get on to the London speculators in the China market, and hence are compelled to buy large quantities in London.

TEA.

The opening of the Yangtsekiang river to the foreign trade, in consequence of the treaties, has not operated so beneficially to the mercantile community as was expected. Before that time the Chinese packed the teas in the interior, and they had to carry cargo fully packed. Now, large steamers built upon the American principle navigate the river that distance, and bring the teas from the districts where they are gathered; and not being packed with the same care they deteriorate greatly before reaching the English market, entailing much loss upon those engaged in the trade.

In 18 3 sixty-five millions of pounds of tea were exported to Britain; while in the present year a hundred and forty millions of pounds have been exported. Of this quantity about a hundred millions of pounds have been consumed in Britain, and the rest has been exported, a considerable quantity of it going to Russia, which has been principally supplied from London for some time.

While America consumes at the rate of about a pound a head for its population, England consumes three and a half pounds a head; and Australia shows its predelection for the beverage by using twelve pounds per person.

Spread of Protestantism in Mexico.

According to a correspondent of the New York *Observer*, Protestantism is making rapid advances in Mexico. The writer says, in a letter from the Capital:

"There are now in the City of Mexico eight organized bodies of native Mexican Evangelical Christians, converted from the Mexican Catholic Church. They have their appointed places of public worship, which is conducted with as much propriety, zeal and simple-heartedness as I have ever witnessed, by reading scripture, singing, praying and preaching—teaching that the scriptures alone are to be taken as the rule of Christian conduct, and the only objections of men, whether as images of stone, wood, or of metal, or the ridiculous impostire of the Virgin Guadalupe, are to be rejected as delusions.

"In the surrounding country, say within fifty miles of the city, there are ten or twelve similar congregations, composed of men and women who would suffer martyrdom rather than follow Judas by denying Christ.

"In the State of Jacatecas, several hundred miles from the capital, are the great work of a firm foothold and several congregations.

"In the ancient city of Campeche, in the State of Yucatan, the reformation has made its impress and promises the most glorious results.

"Beyond this I am not sufficiently informed to speak in detail. But two facts may be stated. One is, that there are Individual Evangelical Christians in all parts of the country, praying for the spread of the gospel. The other is, that many of the more enlightened Mexicans, disgusted with the cunning devices of the Church to keep the mass of the people in ignorance and superstition, that they may continue to draw their hard-earned money from them, without access to the Bible, and often stimulating upon Voltaire and the sceptical infidel writers, and are still becoming infidels to a greater or less degree. These men, too, are generally respectable and ardently devoted to the liberty of their country as against priestcraft and tyranny.

"On Sunday last I attended service, forenoon and night, at one of these evangelical places of worship. There were present about one hundred and fifty Mexican men, women and children. There were probably seventy-five foreigners present—Germans, English and Americans—all meeting together as so many brethren."

THE problem of the introduction of Chinese labor into the South and Southwest has been at length practically solved. The agents of Kwo-gan-chung-Tsekop have closed contracts for the delivery of four or five thousand emigrants at Key West, and the agents are now on their way to China to complete the necessary arrangements for the transportation of this labor in the Southwest. The experiment is to be made in Louisiana, and the services of the best laborers of the class familiar with the kind of cultivation that is most profitable in that State, rice and sugar, will be secured. The terms of the contracts, which are drawn up for five years, are just and liberal, both as regards pay and rations. Should this test experiment succeed—and we hardly see how it can fail—it will be difficult to estimate the effect which it will have on the future of the Southwest, and on Chinese emigration to the Gulf and South Atlantic States. The first arrivals will be put to work on the rice and sugar lands, and this will create a demand for further shipments to reclaim the vast tracts of swamp lands available for rice culture in Louisiana, amounting to not less than three hundred thousand acres. The Louisiana rice is worth at least five cents per pound more than any East India product, and the only limit to its production is the want of labor, and this the Chinese emigration will supply.

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RANKIN'S DRUG STORE
44 SIXTH STREET.

DR. SARGENT'S
COUGH SYRUP,
The Great Remedy for the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat and all Diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.
DR. SARGENT'S COUGH SYRUP
Is sure and speedy in its action, perfectly safe and harmless, exercising a specific influence on the lungs, assists expectoration, abates fever, and allays the tickling which occasions the cough. At this inclement, changeable season of the year, Colds are easily taken, and, not relieved at once, may result in Consumption. As a preventive, every family should have a bottle on hand, and save much expense and suffering. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.
PRICE, 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

The following is the experience of every one who has tried this Remedy:
PLAIN GROVE, December 27, 1868.
MR. GEO. A. KELLY—Dear Sir: I take pleasure in stating that I have used for some time back Dr. Sargent's Cough Syrup in my family, and have always found it an efficient remedy for Coughs and Colds, and can heartily recommend it as a safe and valuable medicine. Yours, truly,
REV. J. E. WHITTEN.
CAUTION—Take no other medicine as a substitute for this Syrup, but if your druggist does not have it, request him to order it. Sent by mail upon receipt of price.
SOLE PROPRIETOR.
GEO. A. KELLY,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,
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FOR PRODUCING
IRON AND STEEL
OF
Great Strength and Cheapness.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
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PERSONAL.

We get some interesting personalities about Humboldt, in a late German work, by an intimate friend with an unpronounceable name. For instance: Visitors never saw Humboldt in other than a black dress coat. "The dress coat," he used to say, jokingly, "is a cosmopolitan attire; I can receive a pretentious, powerful prince in it as well as a modest, knowledge-seeking student." When he expected crowned visitors this article of dress was associated with the star of some order. But on all other occasions he appeared without any ornament whatever. Besides the dress coat, and the black trowsers belonging to it, a white cravat was also characteristic. This uncommonly high cravat, which was cut out of a long piece of white material, in the inside of which stiff wadding was enclosed in order to make it stiff, went a number of times around the neck, and was tied in a cautious five o'clock. Another part of his life it helped to keep his head more erect.

Louis Napoleon drew the trifle of ten millions of francs from his account in the Bank of England, to defray the expenses of Eugenie's visit to the canal at Suez.

Mr. Biesgal, of Rochester, has solved the question that a railroad company may be sued with success. Eleven years ago Biesgal was run over by an engine of the New York central while crossing a street in Rochester. The case was tried in the county courts each week, when judgment for $12,000 was given him.

Sunset Cox is to publish another book of European travels.

The ingenuity of the American mechanic has found an eccentric interpreter in W. I. Traften, of Manchester, New Hampshire, who is making the smallest possible specimen of an engine. Every part of it is constructed out of a silver half dollar. The boiler is to hold about eight drops of water; but with four drops the engine can be worked for several minutes. When finished it is to be placed under a glass case three-quarters of an inch in diameter and an inch and one-eighth in height. Some of the parts will be so fine and delicate that they can not be made without the use of a magnifying glass.

Secretary Fish is dining the foreign ministers in instalments. On Friday last he gave his second dinner, taking in a squad who were unable to get their legs under his mahogany on the first social occasion.

Adelina Patti, at a recent performance of "Traviata" in Paris, was so unwell that she got through her part with difficulty, and Nilsson, the tenor, carried off the honors of the evening. Patti wore on this occasion the diamonds presented to her by the imperial family of Russia.

Auber, it is rumored, has the idea of writing a grand farewell opera, in which Patti, Nilson, Carvalho, Sass, Cabel, Bloch and Marimon will all take part, thus including all the primadonnas of the day that are really popular in Paris. This is a rather brilliant idea for an octogenarian, if it is not really the canard of some Parisian journalist.

Captain Dana Robinson, an Englishman, who recently died at St. John, N. B., left life insurance policies for four of his namesakes to the amount of $70,000 each, to be paid them on their attaining the age of twenty-five years. The young men are all receiving their education in Massachusetts, at Phillips Academy, at Andover, and at Dedham.

WORK HOUSE AND PRISON DISCIPLINE.

Longer Sentences in Certain Cases Proposed.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The limited experience of the moral reform discipline at the work house, has developed a formidable obstacle to its being efficient for good, for

The Daily Commercial.

THE GOOD TEMPLARS.

The Monongahela Valley District Convention.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

CONNELLSVILLE, PA., Oct. 30.

The Association met in this beautiful town on Tuesday last, in the Odd Fellows Hall, Hon. S. B. Chase, Grand Worthy Chief Templar, presiding. A temporary organization was had by appointing Miss Hattie Taylor, of Monongahela City, as Vice Templar; Harry Wagner, Jr., of Connellsville, R. W. C. Gist, Bro. D. Webster, of Salem Baptist Church, Chaplain; J. Louis Norfolk, Permanent Secretary. On taking the chair Bro. Chase congratulated the membership on the state of the Order in the several counties composing the district, and presented them with some facts relating to the spread of the Good Templars elsewhere, as shown by the returns of the State and National Grand Lodges. The Committee on credentials reported members from the following places as entitled to seats: Uniontown, Monongahela City, Jefferson, Greensboro, Mount Pleasant, Elizabeth, Allegheny City, Pittsburgh, Sharpsburg, Lawrenceville, Pine Run, Brownsville, Penn Station, Waynesburg, Claysville, East Birmingham, Tarentum, Wind Ridge, and visiting members from outside the district.

The election for officers resulted in the following choice:

W. C. T.—James Parshall, of Jefferson.
P. W. T.—George A. Richey, of Union, of Greene county.
W. V. T.—Mrs. Eliza Newcomer, of Connellsville.
W. Sec.—Louis Norfolk, of Monongahela City.
W. T.—Allen Spratt, of Lawrenceville.
W. C.—Rev. Bro. Smith, of Fayette county.
W. M.—Thomas Wylie, of Elizabeth.
W. D. M.—Sadie Hickernell, of Pittsburgh.
W. Sen.—Rev. Bro. Scott, of Connellsville.
W. G.—Mary F. McAlister, of Washington county.

An address of welcome was delivered by Rev. Bro. C. W. Scott, of Connellsville, on behalf of Lodge No. 26 and the citizens of the village. He said they would try and make the visit one of mutual pleasure, and hoped that the occasion would be the means of reassuring the friends of temperance and stirring up many of the inactive to a full discharge of their duty. He was sure that the invitation was cordial, and he hoped it would be accepted in that spirit. The chairman, Brother Chase, made a fitting response. And here it may be noted that friends were never made more welcome nor hospitalities more generously offered.

The exercises of the Convention, which adjourned on Wednesday evening, were not of public interest, being devoted mainly to the furtherance of the order and the perfection of plans for its extension.

On Tuesday evening, in the Presbyterian church, Hon. Brother Chase delivered an address, and on Wednesday evening, in the Methodist church, Rev. Brother J. T. Lemon, of your city. Both were well received by the people.

The Good Templars are actively at work for the spread of temperance principles by experience. They do not spend time only in holding Conventions and passing empty resolutions, but they *try to convert people from grog drinking!* Other people may build castles in the air. If they subscribe to the pledge. We prefer to build on the *foundation* of a permanent reform. We prefer to use pulpit, press, purse and tongue to convert people to *total* abstinence. When they are thus converted they are not far from the ballot-box, they will oppose drinking customs; they will never give a penny to support the rum traffic; and when they will be likely to vote against the advocates of rum selling for office. When men's minds are enlightened, and their consciences are aroused to vote against legalizing drunkenness, we shall have such legislation, and not before. For the present, let us plead with men for public conscience and lay foundations. A mighty educational work is to be done, and it must be done by the dictate of science and of Christianity. Tippling, drunkenness and dram selling are of the devil. But however right may be our cause, the work of God will not be prosecuted with success unless it is inspired by love and regulated by the soundest principles of common sense. These sentiments we believe to have been the ideas impressed upon our minds in the discussion of the question at Connellsville; and believing them, trusting in God for their success, we will not be discouraged nor falter in the good work.

Elizabeth, in Allegheny county, and the fourth Tuesday in January next, is fixed upon as the place and time for the next quarterly session.

A DELEGATE.

THE CHINESE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Their Isolation and Ideas About Remaining Here.

Mr. Justin McCarthy writes in the *Independent* what he saw of the Chinese in San Francisco. We quote as follows:

But what strikes me above all—of course, I record only the impressions of a few days' observation—is the absolute isolation of the Chinese in San Francisco. I never saw one of them speak to a white man in the street. They seem to regard the white man, his ovenings and goings, just as their countrymen did the chase after the pig, which I mentioned via the opening of this paper. They will do his work patiently, earn his money well, bear his horse-play and kicks meekly, cheat him a little when they can, quietly; but they have no share in his ways or his life. They do not care to take the trouble to understand him, except so much as is needful for the transaction of business. They do not look for him when it is not necessary; it is next to impossible for a passing stranger to catch the eye of one of those industrious, indifferent, self-contained Chinamen. I am assured by many good authorities here that the Chinese never dream of making this their home, that they shudder at the thought of dying and leaving their bones for burial in American soil; they only think of scraping up money, and hurrying back to the land of their parents. Doubtless, this prevalent feeling will fade away as the immigration ceases now and grows—and continue and grow it will, for a valve has been opened which can never be closed again. But for the present there is nothing to be done with or for the Chinese, except to pay them honestly for their labor and to treat them justly.

THE Licking county (Ohio) Infirmary, a Manville, was destroyed by fire on Friday morning. One building was occupied by ten insane persons, and when the fire was discovered it was too late to rescue them, they being locked in their rooms, and all perished. The victims' names are John Dwyer, Moses Cargroll, B. J. Morton, William Van Dyne, Gus Criner, Samuel Clark, John McManus, Frank Martin, Julia Morgan and Mrs. Scolover. The fire originated from the furnace.

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The bonds run together with the $2,109,000 Capital Stock already taken, furnishes ample means to build and equip the entire line, including rolling stock and every requisite outfit of a first-class railroad. Fifty-five miles, from Chicago to Momence, are completed and in operation, and much of the remaining portion is in a state of forwardness.

These Bonds are for $1,000 each, have forty years to run, and pay 7 per cent. semi-annual interest in gold, or nearly ten per cent. in currency.

BOTH PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST

Are payable in New York City, in

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These Bonds offer peculiar advantages to investors. The holders of Government Securities or Pacific Railroad Bonds may exchange them at a handsome profit. The holder of $10,000 in Governments may exchange them for $12,000 in these bonds, and receive $500 or $600 cash on the exchange. Then, instead of six per cent. gold interest on $10,000, and a still lower rate after their maturity, he will receive 7 per cent. gold, for forty years, on $12,000.

A difference in profit that will in the end nearly equal the face of the bond.

The holder of a Pacific Railroad Bond may sell—perhaps at a small loss—and re-invest in a bond of this road, and receive 7 per cent. gold interest for forty years, instead of 6 per cent. gold for thirty years, & the extra one per cent. profit on his investment would, as a sinking fund, at compound interest, amount to the par value of the bond itself.

Starting at Chicago, the C., D. & V. Railroad extends in a southerly direction through the eastern counties of Illinois, the whole adjacent country being well settled, and unsurpassed in richness of soil by any of the prairie States. For nearly one-third of its length, the road passes through

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That will abundantly supply Chicago with the best coal at a low price, for generations to come. It brings the CELEBRATED BRAZIL MINES, whose coal is unequalled for the manufacture of iron, ninety miles nearer to the city of Chicago, which may be brought forward become the greatest iron manufacturing and distributing center in the country.

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Select Entertainment by the Alethian Society of Westminster College.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

NEW WILMINGTON, PA., October 30, 1869.

At a select entertainment given on the 22d inst., by the Alethian Society of Westminster College, we happened to be among the favored few who were invited to attend, and we can say that we were highly pleased with the creditable manner in which the programme passed off. After the opening piece of music by the young ladies, and a short prayer by Dr. Browne, we were all made to feel that we were heartily welcome, by a well written salutatory read by Miss Frazer. The young ladies then went through with the regular performances of their society, interspersed with splendid music, and we must say here that the organist did her part well, notwithstanding the poor condition of the organ on which she had to play. The select reading for the evening was well chosen, especially the piece read by Miss McCready, entitled "Kathrina's Baptism," an extract from Holland's Kathrina, one of the most beautiful poems in the English language. Miss McCready did credit to her society by the reading of this piece. We noticed that she did not blunder or repeat a word during her whole performance. In regard to Miss Houston, we would say that her clear, distinct reading and graceful manners were a good recommend for a subject not very well chosen for such an occasion. The essays were both well written and finely read compositions. If we had any choice between them we would decide in favor of the one read by Miss Templeton, entitled "Yesterday, To-day and To-morrow." Miss Pilsbury had a well written essay, subject, a little old perhaps, but she did not read it in her usual easy and graceful manner. The Misses Yeagley, "Yesterday, To-day and To-morrow," had a well chosen subject, and she handled it with the hand of a master. We think the Alethian society can be justly proud of such a bright, intelligent young lady as this young lady has proved herself to be.

The literary paper, entitled the "Pylio," read during the evening we cannot commend as highly as the other performances we think that, to be read before an audience, it was much too dry. A little more spicy matter and a few *personals* would have taken much better. The Pylio, however, did justice to themselves, and showed by their clear, distinct reading that they were foolish in the line of elocution.

But we must not close without a word in favor of the solos sung between the readings. Miss Leckey has a sweet, musical voice, and she went through her piece with all the ease and grace of a Jennie Lind. In favor of Miss Frazier we cannot speak too highly. She certainly did her part well. She has a clear, powerful voice, and by a little practice will make a singer worthy to grace any opera. We feel not competent Miss Findley to the public as she is known both at home and abroad as a complete master of the art of singing. All we need say is that her piece was a perfect success. We have not time or we would write a separate performance. Suffice it to say that they were all of the best kind, and that the Alethian society did credit to herself.

A PHILO.

COMPETENT medical authorities say that there is an undue prevalence of heart disease in the English army, and that the cause is to be referred to the present fashion of accoutrements. Professor Maclean reports that the records of the Royal Victoria Hospital, in the last six years, show that of 22,825 invalids admitted from barracks, and most of them from India, 1,635 were sent there as unfit for duty on account of affections of the heart. Inflammation of the heart is frequently set up in young lads after a few months or a few years service, which disables them, and is often obstinate and severe that Professor Maclean doubts if it ever is finally cured. Out of 1,000 cases carefully examined and found seriously diseased, no less than 87 were under twenty years of age. A very noteworthy fact, also, is this: that the usual cause of heart infarction amongst civilians, viz., fibrinous wax, was found to have only existed in only six cases. The trouble is that the excessively fashionable stock, worn even in active duty, compress the neck and chest, obstruct the circulation, and cause the heart to excite the heart to inordinate action, and cause great hypertrophy in the strong and powerful, or dilatation in the weak and sickly. "It seems extraordinary," says an army surgeon, "that, now the effects of tight lacing on females are so well known, a soldier, intended for the most active and long-continued exertion, should be placed in a similar predicament when that very exertion is required. Is it possible he could be placed under more unfavorable circumstances?"

THE London *Broad Arrow* says, very dolefully, that "no patriotic observer of the times can be insensible to the fact that there is a fanciful conspiracy among the enemies of England in all quarters, secret and avowed, to break Her power by turning her very true virtues to her destruction. To which the *Army and Navy Journal* says: "It is not it a very foolish utterance for a 'patriotic observer?' Such sensitiveness to the criticism of foreigners, and English papers have frequently exhibited it of late, suggests a consciousness of weakness and a dread of the future."

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oct2 26 29 nov2

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ANOTHER BURGLARY.

House Entered on Penn Street—The Police Called—No Response—Escape of the Burglars.

A bold burglary was perpetrated at No. 108 Penn street, on Sunday night. Two thieves had gained access to the cellar, during the night, and between one and two o'clock in the morning were heard rummaging through the dining room, by a servant girl who slept up stairs, and had been awakened by the noise they made. She made a vigorous outcery, and some of the members of the family, on being aroused, called loudly for the police, but they were either not within hearing, or failed to respond to the call, for none of the neighbors were aroused from their slumbers, but by the time they got to the house, to assist in the capture, they found that the thieves had fled, leaving their tools behind them, consisting of a brace and bit and two chisels. The burglarious station arises: "Where were the police?" The alarm was loud enough to have been heard a square from the house, and if the watchmen in that vicinity were not housed up in the cozy quarters, enjoying an after midnight nap, they might have captured the thieves, or, at least, the impression of their tools in the locality mentioned.

The Best Drowning Case—Discharge of Henry Canby.

A final hearing took place yesterday morning, in the case of Henry Canby, charged with the murder of Alexander Best, on information of Andrew Hawk Beech, both of Best, it will be remembered, was found in the Allegheny river, lodged against a pier of the railroad bridge, and Canby was suspected of having murdered him. Alexander and the two men went out and brought the body to the shore. It was found lying against the upper side of the island pier on the side, and could not possibly have fallen there from the bridge. It was seen by a person in the bank, who could not be seen.

Noah Hanlon, of No. 47 Penn street, testified that Canby came to his house at about a quarter past six o'clock on Friday morning and got the skiff from him in the alley. He came down presently and said a dead man had been found in the river, but he preferred to use the boat of Alex. Best. He insisted that witness should go since he took the boat. Witness went and identified it as that of Best.

G. W. Burns, brother-in-law of the prisoner, said that Canby lived with him at No. 66 Robinson street. When witness came home Thursday evening, Canby was not there, for he found the accused there, and he did not leave the place until about 8 o'clock the next morning. Was then left together.

Daniel Dugan testified that deceased took supper in his house on the evening, and he left between seven and eight o'clock. He was sober when he went away.

This closed the testimony, and the Mayor discharged the prisoner.

Post—A Rare Chance for Investment.

The various uses to which peat is now applied, renders it one of the most valuable productions of the country, when found in sufficient quantities. We were yesterday shown a number of samples of peat, taken from a large bed in Whitesides county, Illinois, six miles east of Fulton, and about the same distance from Clinton, Iowa, on the opposite sides of the Mississippi river. The deposit is almost inexhaustable, covering an area of almost twelve hundred acres, with a minimum depth of twenty-five feet. The peat is of the most superior quality, and if prepared for the market would be readily sold. The beds are located three miles south of the Dixon Air Line Railroad, and the company are organized to work the mines, the railroad company would be interested to the line. This enterprise will commend itself to men of capital, either here or elsewhere, as soon as they have fully looked into it, and the profits will undoubtedly be realized. Dr. George S. McCook, of this city, has in charge the samples, to give any information which may be desired in regard to the lands.

A Police Lieutenant Outwitted.

Two young gentlemen from the country visited a friend in Allegheny on Sunday, and finding no place else to hitch their horse made him fast to a tree opposite the house. When their visit was over, they returned to the street to find their horse in the hands of a strange man, who proposed to take the turnout to the Mayor's office, to recover damages for the barking of a dog in the animal. The young men proposed to pay the damage there, but thought the sum demanded, five dollars, was too much. They offered to settle for a quarter, and, objecting at midnight rap, they might have captured the thieves, but, as usual, is the impression of the people in the locality mentioned.

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Two Husbands.

Catharine Hanley, *alias* Way, was arrested and taken before Alderman McMasters yesterday charged with bigamy, on oath of Cornelius D. Brian. The prosecutor alleges that a little over a year ago he met the defendant. His acquaintance with her grew apace, and being pleased with the appearance of Mrs. Way, who appeared to be a charming young widow, he soon proposed to her and was married. On the 8th of September a year ago, by Father Gibbs, of Lawrenceville. The marriage took place on a certain night Saturday night when, on going home, he found another man, who represented himself as a husband, in possession, and Mrs. Way, he alleges that on expressing himself rather freely on the subject of affairs he was forcibly ejected and placed in the lock-up, being fined $10 and costs yesterday morning. Disgusted thoroughly with this state of affairs he entered the two men west out and brought the body to the shore. It was found lying against the upper side of the island pier on the side, and could not possibly have fallen there from the bridge. It was seen by a person in the bank, who could not be seen.

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Railroad Accident.

Mr. Patrick Murphy, section foreman of the Pittsburgh, St. Louis and Cincinnati Railway at Mansfield, met with a serious accident yesterday morning which may possibly result fatally. Mr. Murphy was engaged in pulling some cars up the siding to be taken by engine No. 66, the ticket was on the main track. The engine was backing down the track and reached the point. The unfortunate man was struck, stand No. 26 of Thomas Heinz, a brakeman, seized the opportunity while Mr. Heinz was waiting on a passenger to step and fill it with scrip from the till, perhaps five or six dollars, with which he intended to make off. Unluckily for the success of the scheme that he calculated on, the "smartness" and jumping over the stand seized hold of him and thereby arrested the scrip from him. Officer Messner the market constable was then called upon, but during the interval, he reclined on a bench in a cell in the lockup, where he remains until this morning when he will have a hearing.

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Hopkins, Mrs. Mary, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Hoyt, Mrs. J. S., Warren, Ohio.
Lashell, Jacob, Vancefort, Pa.
Parry, Edward, Reading, Pa.

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THERE are a number of humbug magicians traveling through the country, without name, fame or character. The initiated will, therefore, keep a wary eye for these characters, when dropping down in a moment and are gone in a moment.

DOMESTIC INFELICITY.—The usual quiet of Crawford street was disturbed on Sunday night by a bit of a row which took place between Wm. Allen and his wife, Margret Allen. Contents of that locality say that words ensued, blows were exchanged, and the gyrations generally of the two attracted a large crowd and created quite an uproar. They were separated on Monday morning William was reluctantly subscribed twenty-five dollars to the fund for the support of the county, while Mrs. A. paid five dollars. The costs in each case had also to be paid, and a wholesome lesson was taught the belligerents couple, calculated no doubt to cause an entire cessation of the hostilities, for the time being at least.

LETTER CARRIERS' REPORT.—The letter carriers of Pittsburgh, make the following report of mail matter delivered and collected from the lamp post boxes by them during the month of October, just closed:

	Delivered.	Collected.	Total.
Mail letters	111,084	85,948	197,032
Drop letters	26,961	18,586	45,500
Papers	49,087	2,739	51,826
Grand total			274,426

Throughout the business portion of the city four deliveries and collections are made daily, the last being at 5 o'clock P. M.

ALLEGED ASSAULT.—Patrick Conway made information before Justice Salisbury, of Birmingham, yesterday, charging a man whose name is unknown, with assault and battery. The prosecutor states that he visited Volling's saloon in the afternoon, and, getting a little drunk, and drank once or twice with the individual referred to. He then went to talk with a friend in the saloon, when the first person mentioned, taking umbrage at his unceremonious departure, waylaid him and most shamefully abused him. A warrant was issued.

ARREST AND ESCAPE.—As the officers were conducting James Crilly—whose arrest is recorded elsewhere—to the lock-up yesterday, the well known Neely Burns interfered and attempted to release him. For once Neely was flanked and was himself taken into custody. But after being taken a short distance he broke from the captors, and running down Smithfield street, disappeared through a little alley and escaped.

ARM AND LEG BROKEN.—On Saturday evening a lad named John Riley, son of a grocer residing on Roberts street, was thrown from a wagon on Center avenue, and sustained a fracture of both the left leg and arm. The fractures were of such a serious nature that the leg had to be amputated, and it is feared that the arm will have to be cut off. The operation was carried by the running away of the horse.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT.—A German emigrant, who arrived by the Pennsylvania Railroad, on Saturday night, is reported to have fallen into the excavation for the Canal street depot. Fortunately, he fell upon the horse, noticed as having been killed by falling into the sewer, and so escaped injury.

REWARD OFFERED.—A reward of $1,000 is offered for the arrest and conviction of the parties who broke into the establishment of Messrs. Laughlin & Arnold of Leatherwood, Clarion county, on Thursday night last, and stole $7,500 in 7-30 United States bonds and $2,000 in money.

COMMITTED FOR VAGRANCY.—Alfred Kline was arrested and taken before Justice Barker, of South Pittsburgh, yesterday on a charge of vagrancy. He was committed to jail for twenty days.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Mellon.

A hearing was had yesterday morning in the matter of the motion to admit Nicholas Hoffman to bail, and the defendant was remanded for trial.

In the case of R. W. Ramsey, who plead guilty to three indictments for selling liquor without a license, the defendant was sentenced to pay the costs of prosecution and further sentence was suspended.

Morgan Thomas was next tried for selling liquor on Sunday. Jury out.

A. Arensburg was tried for selling liquor without a license. Jury out.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett

In the case of Peebles vs Peebles, previously reported, a motion was made for a new trial, and reasons filed by counsel for plaintiffs.

Huffman vs. Fisher, action to recover for money loaned. Jury out.

TRIAL LIST.

Following is the trial list for to-day:

No. 197, Litch vs. Appell.
No. 202, Shields vs. Hay.
No. 130, Little et. al. vs. Wilson.

District Court—Judge Hampton.

Friendly for use vs. Ohlhausen, foreign attachment. Verdict for plaintiff for $1,000 and costs, $422.

Gibson vs. Sheid, action on an article of agreement. Plaintiff took a non-suit.

O'Donnell vs. McClintock & Cochran. This case, which is now being hotly contested. Nothing could reconcile him to his approaching doom; but when the third portion of the lecture was being delivered he went off on specific charges, and he was given a shell. The subject of the lecture, which was discussed at considerable length, the speaker alluding to the geographical position of the Islands, and describing the habits of the people, the Hodgepodgers et al. The lecture was interspersed with humorous passages that kept the audience in the best humor, and they appeared highly pleased with it. He also had an opportunity of acquiring a great deal of valuable information.

The lecturer concluded by expressing his thanks to the people of Pittsburgh for the kindness they had shown him, and that he would take his departure leaving his best wishes for their welfare and happiness.

The next entertainment of the Lecture Committee's course will be a reading by the distinguished elocutionist, Mr. George Vandenhoff, which will be given on Thursday evening, at the Academy of Music. Mr. Vandenhoff always attracts large audiences in Pittsburgh to hear his delightful readings, and as he will give choice selections from Shakespeare, Dickens, Scott and Tennyson on Thursday evening there will doubtless be a crowded and fashionable assemblage to hear them.

The Diseased Meat Cases.

Mayor Brush, yesterday, gave a hearing in the case of Messrs. Lindsey & Sellers, charged with the sale of Adam Weaver, Meat & Lard, with selling to a butcher a diseased hog. The parties are dealers in stock, and do business at East Liberty. The butcher, in whose possession the hog was found, stated he had purchased it from the above named firm, and after confronting it, Mr. Weaver made information against them for selling unsound meat, and they were arrested and given a hearing, the decision being reserved. The Mayor stated that in his opinion the case had been satisfactorily made out, and accordingly imposed a fine of thirty dollars and costs on each defendant, which was paid.

Daniel Mike, a butcher doing business in the Seventeenth ward, was also brought up on a similar charge preferred by the Meat Inspector. Mr. Weaver testified that he found a piece of pork in defendant's slaughtering pen, which had been taken from a "broken down hog," that the meat was unsound, and that he had purchased it as healthy meat. Defendant testified that the hog was found alive and slaughtered. Was in good meat from the market week before last. The decision of the hearing Mayor Brush reserved his decision until Monday next.

Our City Government — Expenditures for the Month.

The expenditures for the maintenance of the various branches of our city government during the month of October just closed aggregated $99,172 63. Following are the items of expense:

Interest	$ 422 98
Printing and stationery	1,000 00
Engine and hose	6,399 27
Police, pay	$8,981 25
Police, sundry bills	479 09
	8,859 91
Water works	1,527 79
Streets—first district	1,950 86
Streets—second district	1,213 44
Streets—third district	1,073 10
Engineer's department	1,233 16
	6,212 56
Diamond market	461 66
Monongahela wharf	460 91
Allegheny wharf	122 34
Contingent fund	2,501 16
Lighting	2,301 14
Fifth ward market	33 00
Fifth ward engine house	377 40
Roads—first district	1,366 45
Roads—second district	1,155 12
Roads—third district	1,349 32
	3,870 92
Surveyor	1,065 32
Water extension	1,000 00
Sinking fund	19,000 00
Total	$99,172 63

There are still outstanding warrants for a number of bills, which will probably swell the above amount to $99,500.

The Pittsburgh Mayor's Office—Report of Business During October.

The following report of business transacted, fines &c, collected and cases disposed of at the Pittsburgh Mayor's office during the month of October was submitted to the Police Committee at the meeting of Councils on last Monday evening, and will be proceeded with at once, and prosecuted to completion as soon as possible.

CASES DISPOSED OF.

The cases disposed of are classified as follows:

Drunkenness	379
Disorderly conduct	41
Vagrancy	11
Court informations	7
Total	438

This number only is were discharged; the remaining 641 either paying the fines imposed or being committed to jail.

RECEIPTS.

The receipts from all sources were as follows:

From fines	$1,681 85
From costs	117 40
From Night Police	288 45
From Bill Posters' license	100 00
From Dramatic license	100 00
From Pawnbroker's license	100 00
Total	2,500 20

The report shows a very gratifying exhibit.

George in a Fix.

George Beesley was taking a jaunt through the Diamond yesterday afternoon, and when he fell into an error which will probably consign him within the walls of the county jail for a brief period at least. Approaching stand No. 26 of Thomas Heinz, a brakeman, he seized the opportunity while Mr. Heinz was waiting on a passenger to step and fill it with scrip from the till, perhaps five or six dollars, with which he intended to make off. Unluckily for the success of the scheme that he calculated on, the "smartness" and jumping over the stand seized hold of him and thereby arrested the scrip from him. Officer Messner the market constable was then called upon, but during the interval, he reclined on a bench in a cell in the lockup, where he remains until this morning when he will have a hearing.

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COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

City of Pittsburgh Seven Per Cent.

Water Main Extension Bonds,

EXEMPT FROM STATE, COUNTY AND CITY TAXATION.

For Sale at Par and Accrued Interest from October 1st

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, November 1, 1869.

In local monetary matters we find the condition of the market pretty much as it closed on Saturday. As long as there is such a sharp demand upon it we cannot hope for any relaxation from its rigid features. There are many heavy interests that will require large amounts of money during the present month; among these we may mention the pork packing business. Already the demand has set in from this quarter, and the banks are required to lend all the assistance possible to these legitimate branches of trade.

—In New York the anomalous condition of the money market is creating no small anxiety just now. While call loans are easily obtained on Government collaterals, time loans are hard to effect. Lenders are willing to make thirty day contracts on good stock collaterals at the rate of about twenty per cent. per annum, but are very shy of longer time. The *Financial Chronicle* takes rather a hopeful view of the money market—First, it says, we have safely traversed the present month, and notwithstanding the terrific shock given to our monetary machinery by the gold panic of Black Friday a few weeks ago, still there has been no symptoms whatever of a general convulsion. Not so much as a solitary failure has followed the panic even during the whole month. Secondly, there is very little expansion of credit—much less than is usual—either among the Wall street financiers or among the banks. Thirdly, the directions the banks have been loaning with so much ease and freedom, and with such evidence of expansion on which a panic loves to feed is absent, and there are few or no materials for a financial explosion. Fourthly, the stock gambling manipulations which have always been heretofore made the basis of panic operations, and arrived for tampering with the money market, are not to be dreaded just now, no speculations to speak of having usually been ring-leading such movements, are either disabled by their losses, or else are too much involved in other engagements that it is their interest to keep money easy, and they are not likely to interfere in any apparent trouble. From all which, the journal mentioned predicts no imperial future.

—The condition of the money market at other prominent financial centers of the country is shown in the following extracts:

The Cincinnati *Gazette*, of Friday, says:

There is no material relaxation in the stringency of the money market since our last. The demand for currency is active, and the difficulty experienced in negotiating loans defers many from making applications. There is no change in the rates of exchange, the banks are able or willing to discount, and they are not disposed to favor anything but those who have claims upon them. Additional supplies of currency were received from New York and Louisville, but not affecting the market. Depositors are supplied at 1@1½ ₱ cent, and the rate for discounting first class commercial paper is rated 1@1½ ₱ cent, and on the street 2 ₱ cent, a month is paid for temporary loans.

And the Boston *Journal* of Saturday says: Money matters are in a very unsettled state, and minds that little if any let up in the prevalent uneasiness can be looked for, at least before the first of January. The banks are generally refusing to make loans for call, and are said to meet the requirements of their customers and the requirements of the law in the matter of reserves, by calling in all they can failing off unexpectedly, and the clearing house exchanges frequently show a large degree of collapse in the funds of individual banks, which transforms the latter into debtor instead of creditor balances. The quieting rates the old story is to be repeated, with but slight variation, but of rates many fold greater than ever before, and the required funds be only forthcoming.

The Chicago *Tribune* of Friday says: The deposits of all the banks have fallen off to an amount that is not unimportant, and the surplus funds been diminished to such an extent that the banks have generally found it necessary to adopt conservative policy in extending discount privileges. Such is the condition of affairs at present, and the prospect for relief is not improved when the bankers, who now have large balances in the East, call for them, and the presentments as applicants for large drafts. The situation is not, however, such as is far from encouraging, and there is every prospect that the stagnation and depression which has been felt will be strongly felt the West will continue until the opening of next spring, and perhaps for even a longer period. The agricultural classes have been losing heavily this season, with the reflection that if prices of produce are low, all other prices will soon come down to the same level. Before, in the fall of wheat for half price they can buy as much of anything else as they could for a year before losing nothing. They have been convinced in many cases that the shrinkage in the price of other commodities do not fall to the same level. They are selling their grain for half price, and pay full price for everything they buy. Prices of other commodities do not approach the old level. Even at present prices they will not pay the cost of production, and manufacturers will be forced to close down, no two-sided prices, as a general thing, which will pay for the cost of production.

—Government bonds were rather firmer today, in view of the intention of the Treasury Department to continue the purchases of bonds throughout the present month. The quotations of the '62s, '64s and old '65s are ex-coupon.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Clos.
1881, 6s	119½	119½	119½
1867, 5-20s	113¾	113¾	113¾
1865, 5-20s	113¾	113¾	113¾
1865, 5-20s, old	113¾	113¾	113¾
1865, 5-20s, new	116½	116	116
1867, 5-20s	116½	116½	116½
1868, 5-20s	116½	116½	116½
10-40s	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
Old coupons	116½	116½	116½

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

	Gold.	Mon.	Nov. 1, Adv.	Dec.
Gold	128½	128¾	...	...
U. S. Bonds, 1881	119½	119¾	...	...
U. S. Bonds, 1867	113¾	113¾	...	¼
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '64	113¾	113¾	...	¼
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '65	113¾	113¾	...	¼
U. S. Bonds, new issue	116½	116½	...	¼
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '67	116½	116	...	¼
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '68	116½	116½	...	¼
U. S. Bonds, 10-40s	107⅜	107⅝	...	¼

Ex-coupon.

—Whatever strength that the Vanderbilt stocks have given to the stock market appeared to be lost to-day by a heavy fall in these stocks, as will be seen by our usual reports below. The *Herald*, of Sunday, says: The stockholders of New York Central and Hudson River meet on Monday—the former in Albany and the latter in New York—to vote upon the proposed consolidation. The street was full of reports as to the terms, and their general tenor being already well known, Central sold as high as 194¾, and Hudson as 175, but the moment the report that several injunctions were ready to be served forbidding the consolidation, it is said that the injunctions are based upon the fact that the stockholders are asked to vote for a plan the terms of which they do not know, but that upon their being served the frauds of the combination are to be declared, and the terms and so procure the withdrawal of the injunctions.

The following table, furnished us by Messrs. Hamilton & Co., of J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 89 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

November 1, 1869.	10 A. M.	11 A. M.	12 M.	1 P. M.	2 P. M.	3 P. M.
New York Central	192¾	193½	193½	193½	193¾	194
Erie	77	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼
Hudson River	171¾	171¾	171¾	171¾	171¾	172
Harlem	140	140	140	140	140	140
Reading	96½	96½	96	95¾	95¾	95¾
Michigan Central	127	127	127	127	127	127
Michigan Southern	91¾	91¾	91¾	91	91¾	91¾
Illinois Central	145	145	145	145	145	145
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	85¾	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼
Chicago and Northwestern	84¾	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼
Do preferred	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾
Cleveland and Toledo	102	102	102	102	102	102
St. Paul	67	67	67	67	67	67
St. Paul, preferred	76	76	76	76	76	76
Toledo and Wabash	68	68	68	68	68	68
Toledo and Wabash, pref.	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
Fort Wayne	85	85	85	85	85	85
Chicago and Alton	104	104	104	104	104	104
Ohio and Mississippi	26	26	26	26	26	26
Western Union Telegraph	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
Pacific Mail	58	58	58	58	58	58
Adams Express	59	59	59	59	59	59
Wells, Fargo Express	19	19	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
American Express	50	50	50	50	50	50
United States Express	58	58	58	58	58	58
Merchants Union Express Gold	128¾	128¾	128¾	128¾	128¾	128¾

A comparison between Saturday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Sat.	Mon.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	192¾	194¾	...	¼
Erie	77	77¼	¼	...
Hudson River	173	171¾	...	1¼
Harlem	142½	140	...	2½
Reading	97	95¾	...	1¼
Mich. Central	121	127	6	...
Mich. Southern	91¾	91¾	...	...
Illinois Central	138	145	7	...
Cleve. and Pitts.	86¼	86¼	...	...
Chicago and North.	69½	85¼	15¾	...
do preferred	102¾	83¾	...	19
Rock Island	102¾	102¾	...	¼
St. Paul	67	67	...	...
do preferred	76	76	...	...
Tol. and Wabash	63	68	5	...
do preferred	78	85¾	7¾	...
Fort Wayne	85	85	...	...
Chicago and Alton	146¾	104	...	42¾
Ohio and Miss.	26	26	...	...
Western U. Tel.	36¾	36¾	...	...
Pacific Mail	59	58	...	1
Adams Express	57	59	2	...
Wells, Fargo & Co.	18¾	18¾	...	...
American M. U. Ex.	49	50	1	...
United States Ex.	58	58	...	...
Merch. U. Ex.	128¾	128¾	...	...

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 89 Fourth avenue (Apollo Building) dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY EVENING, November 1, 1869.

Our general markets have been quiet and unchanged from our last report. Trade is only moderately active. We quote the following as the wholesale store prices, unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—The market continues steady at 4@5c for pots, and 6c for pearls.

APPLES—We note a fair demand at $3 00@4 00 for good to choice. Some extra sell in a retail way at higher figures.

BACON, LARD, ETC.—The demand is light, but with high stocks of bacon holders are firm. We quote sugar cured hams at 23½@24c; plain sugar cured hams at 22½c; shoulders 17@17½c; rib sides 20c; clear rib sides 20@21c; clear sides 21@22c. Dried beef 22@23c. Lard, in kegs 19@20c; lard in ball packages 20@21c; lard in kegs 21c. Mess pork $35 25 ₱ bbl.

BEANS—Sales at $2 25@2 50 ₱ bushel for small white. No new in market.

BUTTER—The receipts of choice roll are fair, and with a good demand prices have been steadily shading. We quote good to choice roll at 30@32c, with some fancy packages at 34@35c ₱ lb in a retail way. Packed butter is dull and nominal.

CHESTNUTS—Sales at $5 25@5 50 ₱ bushel.

CRANBERRIES—We quote fair to choice at $11 00@11 50 ₱ bbl.

MINCE MEAT—We quote Atmore's mince meat at 16c ₱ brkin or barrel.

CHICKENS—Dull at 30@35c ₱ pair, by the coop, as to size.

HONEY—Good to choice sweet cider sells at $8 @9 ₱ bbl.

EGGS—Scarce and firm, with sales at 35c ₱ dozen.

LARD OIL—Market steady at $1 40@1 43 for extra No. 2. Market dull at $1 25@1 30 for No. 1.

HAY—From country wagons we quote at $18@20 ₱ ton, as to quality.

STRAW—Sales of oat straw at $12 00 ₱